

all children enter, no matter for what path in life they are destined. From these Primary Schools they afterwards graduate in High Schools, Academies or Colleges.

The Primary Schools in America, inasmuch as they are the first steps to the college, are in fact equivalent to the Latin Schools in Germany, or rather to the Latin and German Schools of Germany merged into one—and in order that they may really be a first step to a college, a superior kind of teacher is required for them than can be obtained in Normal Schools which are instituted after the European fashion—in fact, nothing short of a complete college education can produce a competent Primary School or Academy teacher, even in Germany they would not think of appointing any one as a teacher in a Latin School or Primary College School unless he has gone through a full University course, which is even longer than a common college course in America.

When we duly consider all these circumstances, it seems manifest that for the very reason for which they separate Normal Schools from Colleges in Europe, we ought to attach them to Colleges in the United States. For in Europe common schools move in an entirely different sphere from colleges, and have nothing to do with them, many Colleges and Gymnasias even look superciliously down upon them, and are entirely independent of them. But in the United States, as we stated above, this is not the case, the Common or Primary Schools are here the first step to the college; they lay the foundation on which the colleges continue to build afterwards, and much indeed of the successful operation of the colleges depend on the manner in which the foundations have been laid in the Primary Schools. The Colleges and Primary Schools in the United States have a common interest, and work in the same cause, and the colleges as a higher potency of the Primary Schools, by which the seeds sown in the Primary Schools are developed and more highly perfected, ought to exercise a supervisory and regulating influence over it. And what better means has the college of effecting this end, than by sending out its own graduates to take charge of the Primary Schools?

In Germany and in Europe in general, the primary or common school teacher is not much respected, whilst the teacher of the Latin School ranks with the highest in the place. The reason of this is partly, no doubt, because the Common School teacher teaches future peasants and mechanics, whilst the Latin School teacher instructs incipient merchants, lawyers, ministers &c., partly, also, because the teacher in the Latin School has gone through a regular University or college course, but the Common School teacher has only been prepared in a Normal School, and finally, also, because the Common School teacher can never rise any higher in rank, but has always to remain a Common School teacher, whilst a Latin School teacher, in the process of time, can be promoted to a Professorship in a college, and finally in a Uni-